

WEATHER  
Fair and slightly cooler tonight; tomorrow fair, continued cool.  
Temperatures for twenty-four hours ending 3 p.m. today: Highest, 97, at 2:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 71, at 7 a.m. today.  
Full report on page 16.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 19.  
No. 27,141.

# TO SEVEN ENOUGH IN TO WIN WAR ON WEST FRONT

With 4,000,000 U. S. Can  
Break German Line, Gen.  
March Believes.

## TO USE 18 TO 45 DRAFT TO RUSH ISSUE, POLICY

Purpose of War Department Is to  
Concentrate Nation's Entire  
Strength to Shorten War.

In reporting the administration man-power bill, extending the draft ages, to the Senate today Chairman Cumberlain disclosed that Gen. March had told the military committee it was up to the United States to put enough men in France to win the war on the west front, and had expressed the belief that 4,000,000 Americans under one commander could go through the German lines whenever they pleased.

8,000,000 in France Next June.

The report also revealed that the new American war program calls for 3,000,000 divisions, or something over 2,000,000 men, in France by June 30 next year, with eighteen more divisions in training at home then.

All of the men called for active service under the proposed new draft ages—eighteen to forty-five—Gen. March told the committee, would be in France by next June, according to the program.

Immediate extension of the draft ages was declared by the Army representatives to be imperative, and that the United States may throw its full strength in the struggle and win.

To Force Issue on West Front.

Secretary Baker informed the committee, the report said, that the President's policy called for concentration of American forces on the western front, including the fact that "the theory of the fighting in the future is that we must force the issue and win on the western front."

If the draft ages are extended from eighteen to forty-five, Gen. March said, the system of volunteer enlistment in the United States Army automatically disappears.

In his report Chairman Cumberlain said that the committee had unanimously before the committee by Secretary Baker, Gen. March and Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Providing Men Is Task.

"The United States government," Gen. March is quoted as saying, "has been asked by her allies to embark upon a program so large that it was necessary very carefully to ascertain whether we could go through with it or not, and one of the features of this enlarged program was providing men."

The decision of the administration is to establish limits, both maximum and minimum, which will accomplish this program by drawing some time disorganize the industries of the country as little as possible.

The policy is to draw the maximum number of men in France with the idea of shortening the war. We have no provost marshal general that we could embark on a program of eighty divisions in France.

Gen. March told the committee that he was unqualified in favor of heavy taxes on the Army component as many young men as possible. Young men between eighteen and twenty, he said, are only good for a few years of their life, but they are better off physically.

The President," said Gen. March, "has announced that the American military policy from now on is to be centered on the western front, and we have decided to be diverted from that one thing. The military department has now adopted this as a policy, and it is the policy of the United States that the military program be centered in France."

The purpose of America is to furnish enough man power to whip the Germans from now on. The only way that Germany can be whipped is by America going into this thing with her whole strength.

# THEORY OF MEXICO MAKES DARK BLOOD

Insistence Upon Non-Interference  
in Internal Affairs  
Would Prove Boomerang.

## PRECEDENT AGAINST IDEA

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.  
(Copyright, 1918, by the New York Evening Post Company.)

Mexico tells Great Britain that the latter has no diplomatic right to enter protest against acts of interior organization, such as the oil decree imposing heavy burdens on British oil companies.

That raises an important point in diplomatic intercourse which cannot fail to be of concern to the United States. While the Department of State preferred today not to discuss the merits of the oil controversy, as argued in the note from the Mexican government to Great Britain, it was apparent that the Washington government was interested in the correspondence.

Far-Reaching Theory.

It is a principle that is vital not alone to the oil problem, but might conceivably be raised with respect to every other question in Mexico affecting foreign trade.

Says the Mexican note: "The surprise of the Mexican government is legitimate, as well as that of any other government of a free country, including that of his Britannic majesty, if it found that acts of interior organization, such as the right of imposing contributions, were called into question by the diplomatic protests of the countries of subjects affected by the imposition."

There is no question about the right of any sovereign nation to make any laws that it pleases, consular or not, but international relations are not based upon the exercise of absolute rights, but upon a consideration of the rights of nations, and particularly their friendship.

If the United States wished to do so it could forbid the export of any article of food or commerce from this country to Mexico. There is no question about the absolute right to do so; yet, when an embargo was recently placed by the United States government, the authorities at Mexico were quick to point out, and quite properly, too, that the action imposed hardships on the people of Mexico.

In the interest of friendship and good relations between the two countries, the United States modified its decree, and, in a sense, recognized the right of Mexico to make regulations concerning governmental action that might affect her subjects, and if they were overruled by Mexico the people below the Rio Grande would have no right to complain.

Anti-Legislation Protest.

Not only is it proper for a government to make protest against legislation enacted by other governments, but it is considered legitimate to enter protest even before laws are passed which would be detrimental to the interests of the protesting country.

Japan has frequently entered diplomatic protest against discriminatory legislation, even while the bill is in the committee stage of the House of Representatives. And the Department of State has used its influence with the legislature to prevent the passage of laws that it considered to be detrimental to the interests of the United States.

Attitude of Germany.

About the only country which has cared little for the diplomatic protest of other nations has been Germany, which suddenly adopted legislation on one occasion which amounted to a declaration of war on the United States.

Germany's attitude toward the United States is a reflection of the attitude of the German government toward the world. Germany is a country that is not so much interested in the rights of other nations as it is in its own power.

Another Day Coming.

If Mexico chooses to be technical and absolute and to gouge the allies at a time when they can least afford to be gouged, there may come a day when the triumphant entente will be turning to Central and South America to collect long-pending claims and there will not be the same disposition to let these debts go unpaid.

There may not be the same disposition also to consider the hardships of interior revolution and economic organization. The intervention of the United States against the German revolution was a mistake, and it is a mistake to suppose that the United States is a country that is not so much interested in the rights of other nations as it is in its own power.

# RUSSIAN REPUBLIC IS IN DANGER, SAYS SOVIET WRITING

Petrograd Officials Remove  
to Kronstadt as Angry  
Peasants Near.

## STARVING BANDS SAY FOOD WAS STOLEN BY REDS

Troops Reputed Evacuating  
Moscow and Gold Reserve  
Is Removed.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, August 15.—The Soviet government has issued a proclamation declaring that the Russian republic is in danger, according to telegrams from Helsinki received in Stockholm and quoted by the correspondent of the Times there.

The Petrograd soviet has removed to Kronstadt owing to the insecurity of the city. Bands of armed peasants are reported marching on Petrograd from surrounding districts. They declare they are starving and that the red guards have stolen all their food.

Disaffection with the soviets is said to prevail everywhere in Russia. The Petrograd soviet has removed to Kronstadt owing to the insecurity of the city. Bands of armed peasants are reported marching on Petrograd from surrounding districts. They declare they are starving and that the red guards have stolen all their food.

Soviet Troops Quitting Moscow.

AMSTERDAM, August 15 (British wireless press).—Soviet troops have begun to evacuate Moscow. The gold reserve which had been in the city has been removed to an unknown place. Disaffection with the soviets is said to prevail everywhere in Russia.

Dispatches received in London on Monday reporting that Premier Lenin and War Minister Trotsky had fled to the naval base at Kronstadt, added that all the government departments also would be removed there. The flight of Lenin and Trotsky was said to be due to threats by the social revolutionists of the left that they were about to begin a reign of terror there. Whether the soviet government will depart from Moscow is not clear, but the loss of the city to the soviet government undoubtedly will be a serious blow to the soviet cause.

Moscow, the ancient capital of Russia, was made the soviet capital in March. The Lenin government fled there from Petrograd, toward which the German troops were marching. It has been reported within the last few days that the Germans had renewed their march toward Petrograd. The Petrograd soviet has removed to Kronstadt owing to the insecurity of the city. Bands of armed peasants are reported marching on Petrograd from surrounding districts. They declare they are starving and that the red guards have stolen all their food.

News From Russia Cheery.

All the news coming from Russia today is favorable to the cause of the allies and their companions in arms, the Czech-Slovaks. It is reported that the soviet troops and government have begun the evacuation of Moscow; that Russian peasants are flocking to the support of the Czech-Slovaks; and that the soviet government has been forced to flee from Moscow.

The great significance of such an evacuation of Moscow is that the Czech-Slovaks and the allies would be placed in a position of vantage from which to attack the soviet government. The Petrograd soviet has removed to Kronstadt owing to the insecurity of the city. Bands of armed peasants are reported marching on Petrograd from surrounding districts. They declare they are starving and that the red guards have stolen all their food.

To Get Rail Control.

With the soviet government ousted from Moscow, the Czech-Slovaks immediately put in control of the railroad lines from Siberia to Moscow and from Archangel to Moscow. The Czech-Slovaks are reported to be reinforcing their army as they learn the truth about the soviet government. The Petrograd soviet has removed to Kronstadt owing to the insecurity of the city. Bands of armed peasants are reported marching on Petrograd from surrounding districts. They declare they are starving and that the red guards have stolen all their food.

Peasants Can Aid.

The report that armed peasants are marching on Petrograd and that the soviet of that city has fled to Kronstadt is a reflection of the attitude of the Russian peasants toward the soviet government. The Petrograd soviet has removed to Kronstadt owing to the insecurity of the city. Bands of armed peasants are reported marching on Petrograd from surrounding districts. They declare they are starving and that the red guards have stolen all their food.

German Troop Traffic Delayed.

An official dispatch from Switzerland today says that it is reported from Moscow that the German troops are being delayed in their advance on Petrograd. The Petrograd soviet has removed to Kronstadt owing to the insecurity of the city. Bands of armed peasants are reported marching on Petrograd from surrounding districts. They declare they are starving and that the red guards have stolen all their food.

Japanese Plan of Attack.



# PRESIDENT ON TRIP; GETS OFF SECRETLY

On Week End Visit to Col. E.  
M. House at North Shore  
Summer Home.

By the Associated Press.

MANCHESTER, Mass., August 15.—President and Mrs. Wilson arrived here today for a visit at the summer home of Col. E. M. House.

Their special train made the trip from Washington in approximately twelve hours, arriving here at 3:30 p.m. The President and Mrs. Wilson were met at the station by Col. E. M. House and a few other friends. It was understood that he was the wish of the President that he be permitted to enjoy a brief outing quietly, and as far as known here no visitors were expected.

Week-End Vacation.

The President and Mrs. Wilson left Washington quietly last night for Manchester, Mass., to stay over the week end at the summer home of Col. E. M. House. Only the White House staff and the newspaper correspondents, who were asked to keep the secret, knew of the trip in advance.

It was said at the White House that the President's purpose was to rest a few days on the cool Massachusetts coast. He has many important problems pending which may be discussed with Col. House, who almost invariably is called into consultation at this time. The President has no decisions to make.

# CURRENCY CHIEF FLIES John Skelton Williams Spends Twenty Minutes in Aerial Trip Over City.

John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, was up in the air this morning—literally, not figuratively. It was his first experience. He enjoyed it hugely.

At 8 o'clock he went to the bombing range at Potomac Park, where Lieut. Myers, U. S. A., Signal Corps Aero Division, was awaiting him with his airplane. Private Secretary Condon accompanied Controller Williams to the rendezvous, but did not fly.

The flight, occupied about twenty minutes, was made at an altitude of 5,000 to 10,000 feet and went over the city.

# ITALIANS WIN POSITIONS; TAKE 100 PRISONERS

ROME, August 14.—Italian forces have occupied Monte Mantello, Punta di Matteo and the spur southeast of Cima Zigelon, north of the Adamello region, according to an official statement issued by the war office. They have taken 100 prisoners.

# TEUTON MONARCHS HOLD IMPORTANT WAR PARLEY

Wilhelm and Charles Hear Reports of Hindenburg and Ludendorff at German Main Headquarters—Politico-Military Questions Are Discussed.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, August 15.—Emperor Charles of Austria is at German main headquarters, according to a telegram to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin from Karl Rosner, its war correspondent.

Emperor William and his advisers have been holding an important conference at headquarters, the correspondent reports, and these deliberations are "reaching their highest point." The Kaiser received his august guest at the station. All the exchange of party greetings and the presentation of the suits the emperors and their personal retinue proceeded to the quarters of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff to hear their report on the military situation.

For days past the headquarters has been the scene of important and fruitful deliberations on political and military questions. With the arrival of Emperor Charles and his political and military advisers the deliberations are reaching their highest point.

Accompanied by Count von Wedel, Admiral von Hildebrandt, the German foreign secretary, and his staff, the Kaiser received his august guest at the station. All the exchange of party greetings and the presentation of the suits the emperors and their personal retinue proceeded to the quarters of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff to hear their report on the military situation.

# TO PUT WAGE ISSUE BEFORE WAR BOARD

Trainmen of Capital Traction  
Accept Suggestion Made  
by the Company.

Capital Traction Company trainmen will carry their petition for a wage increase to the National War Labor Board.

This course was suggested by the company and agreed to by representatives of the employees' union at a conference this morning.

Want 48 Cents an Hour, Maximum.

The increase sought would provide a maximum rate of 48 cents an hour. At the time of submitting the petition to the company the union announced there would be no strike if it were not granted, as the men are now working under contract which is not subject to revision before next spring.

At this morning's conference officials of the company suggested that as the National War Labor Board has been created for the purpose of regulating such matters during the war period the application for a wage increase properly should be referred to that body. This view was concurred in by the representatives of the men.

The committee representing the union consisted of M. W. F. Follett, J. H. Cookman and W. B. Follett.

Similar Issue Before W. B. and E.

# GERMANS, HEAVILY PRESSED, RETIRING ON SMALL FRONT

May Be Part of Attempt to  
Strengthen Several Positions  
From Ypres to Rheims.

## AUSTRALIANS FIGHT THEIR WAY TO OUTSKIRTS OF BRAY

By the Associated Press.

Allied success in Picardy apparently has compelled the Germans to realign their positions between Albert and Arras. Enemy troops have begun a retirement on a five-mile front, but complete details of the movement are lacking.

Between the Ancre and the Oise the fighting still is confined to local actions at various points. The British and French have improved their positions slightly north of the Somme, northward of Roye, south of Lassigny and along the Oise. Enemy troops have shown no disposition to counter attack elsewhere and have confined their retaliatory efforts to artillery bombardments.

The extent of the German withdrawal north of Albert is not yet clearly defined, and its effect upon the situation as a whole is problematical. Field Marshal Haig announces the enemy has left his forward positions at Beaumont, Hamel, Serre, Puisieux and Mont and Bucquoy. These are in the Hebuterne sector, where the Germans were stopped in their offensive of March 21. Many vain efforts were made by the Germans to reach the heights around Hebuterne, as their positions in this sector were dominated by the British guns. Should the German lines be moved back any great depth the line south to Albert and thence to the Somme would be affected. Likewise the line northward to the Scarpe might have to be readjusted. It is not unlikely the movement here is similar in purpose to the recent withdrawals in the Lys salient and is part of a German plan to get into as strong positions as possible on the entire front from Ypres to Rheims.

Progress at Several Points.

North of the Somme Australian troops have improved their positions between Bray and Bapaume, reaching the western outskirts of Bray, one of the most important points on the front. The town of Bray, on the northwest of Roye, the British have made progress toward the Chaulnes-Roye railroad.

Lassigny still holds out. The French, however, are now a little more than a mile south of the town. German resistance is strong, the enemy attacking repeatedly on the hills and in the woods of the plateau region there.

On the western bank of the Oise, slightly more than six miles north of Noyon, the French have occupied Ribecourt. The town is on the heights to the west and northwest, which were part of the German line for Courmoulin forest, east of the Oise, and Thiescourt wood, south of Lassigny.

Allied airmen Tuesday put out of action forty-three German machines, twenty-one of which were destroyed. Attacks on railway stations, air-dromes, ammunition dumps and other targets were made by the British. American aviators also have bombed railway stations in the area between Verdun and Metz.

# Hebuterne Salient Removed By New British Advance

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, August 15 (Reuters).—The Hebuterne salient has practically disappeared as a result of the German retirement in that sector of the front. The British have now pushed their posts far toward Bucquoy.

Gen. Ludendorff's recent order that ground must be given up if holding it would entail an undue expenditure of man power is believed to be largely responsible for the German withdrawal. The wonderful success of the light British tanks has probably impressed the German high command with the desirability of getting behind the River Ancre wherever practicable.

French Take Heights.

LONDON, August 15, 4 p.m.—The French have captured all the high ground between the Lassigny massif and the Scarpe, and have cleared the eastern side, so that a further retirement of the enemy in that sector is probable, according to advices received here this afternoon.

LONDON, August 15.—The British line has been advanced slightly east of Ramecourt in the district north of Chaumes on the Picardy battle front, today's war office statement announces.

British patrols were active throughout last night in the district between Albert and Ayeette, where the Germans began their retirement yesterday. The patrols have maintained close touch with the enemy in this region. The British made further progress at several points along this front.

Violent Artillery Activity.

PARIS, August 15.—The violent artillery duel between the Aye and the Oise continued during last night, according to the statement of the war office today. A German raid in Champagne failed.

No Danger of Counter Attack.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, August 15 (Reuters).—Along the new battle front from Courcy to Thiescourt Wood material losses and frequently have blocked roads completely by direct hits. They also have caused tremendous destruction by pouring streams of machine gun bullets into enemy masses at close range.

All the prisoners mention the work of the tanks and seem to have stamped on their minds visions of steel monsters mowing down. One German was killed.